UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
United States Patent and Trademark Office
Address: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450
www.uspto.gov

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/720,060	11/25/2003	Toru Noda	1466.1081	4208

21171 7590 07/26/2006

STAAS & HALSEY LLP
SUITE 700
1201 NEW YORK AVENUE, N.W.
WASHINGTON, DC 20005

EXAMINER	
DEBROW, JAMES J	

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2176	

DATE MAILED: 07/26/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/720,060	NODA, TORU	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	James J. Debrow	2176	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *11 May 2006*.

2a)☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☐ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1,2,4,5,7 and 8* is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1,2,4,5,7,and 8* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

1. This action is responsive to communications: Application filed on 11 May 2006.

2. Claims 1, 2, 4, 5, 7, and 8 are pending in the case. Claims 1,4, 7, and 8 are independent claims.

Applicant's Response

3. In Applicant's response dated 11 May 2006, Applicant amended Claims 1, 2, 4, 5, and 7; added new claim 8; canceled claims 3 and 6; argued against all objections and rejection previously set forth in previous Office Action.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 101

4. 35 U.S.C. 101 reads as follows:

> Whoever invents or discovers any new and useful process, machine, manufacture, or composition of matter, or any new and useful improvement thereof, may obtain a patent therefor, subject to the conditions and requirements of this title.

Claims 1, 2, 4, 5, 7, and 8 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 101 because the claimed invention is directed to non-statutory subject matter.

Claims 1, 2, 4, 5, 7, and 8:

The language of the claims raise a question as to whether the claims are directed merely to an abstract idea that would not result in a practical application producing a concrete, useful, and tangible result to form the basis of statutory subject matter under 35 U.S.C. 101.

Claims 1-2:

Independent Claim 1 recites a web server for transmitting a web page via a network. The "web server" is comprised solely of computer software. Thus, the recited invention is computer software *per se*.

A computer program is merely a set of instruction capable of being executed by a computer. The computer program itself is not a statutory process in that is does not include the computer-readable medium needed to realize the functionality of the computer program. Thus, as currently recited, Claim 1 is directed to an abstract idea that does not produce a concrete, useful and tangible result, in that the method merely *manipulates data*.

Stated differently, the method does nothing with the processed data that produces a concrete, useful and tangible result, such as displaying the data.

Dependent Claim 2 merely recite further manipulation or specification of data. Thus, none of Claim 2 produce a concrete, useful, and tangible result to form the basis of statutory subject matter under 35 U.S.C. 101.

Claims 4-5:

Independent Claim 4 recites a web server comprising a business logic unit, a process logic unit, a screen generating logic unit, a transmission logic unit and a replay logic unit, having a function of a java servlet for transmitting a web page via a network. The "web server" is comprised solely of computer software. Thus, the recited invention is computer software *per se*.

A computer program is merely a set of instruction capable of being executed by a computer. The computer program itself is not a statutory process in that is does not include the computer-readable medium needed to realize the functionality of the computer program. Thus, as currently recited, Claim 4 is directed to an abstract idea that does not produce a concrete, useful and tangible result, in that the method merely *manipulates data*.

Stated differently, the method does nothing with the processed data that produces a concrete, useful and tangible result, such as displaying the data.

Dependent Claim 5 merely recites further manipulation or specification of data. Thus, none of Claim 5 produce a concrete, useful, and tangible result to form the basis of statutory subject matter under 35 U.S.C. 101.

Claims 7-8:

Independent Claim 7 recites a computer program product for use in a computer that has a function of a Java servlet for transmitting a web page via a network. The "computer program product" is comprised solely of computer software. Thus, the recited invention is computer software *per se*.

A computer program is merely a set of instruction capable of being executed by a computer. The computer program itself is not a statutory process in that is does not include the computer-readable medium needed to realize the functionality of the computer program. Thus, as currently recited, Claim 7 is directed to an abstract idea that does not produce a concrete, useful and tangible result, in that the method merely *manipulates data*.

Stated differently, the method does nothing with the processed data that produces a concrete, useful and tangible result, such as displaying the data.

Independent Claim 8 recites a computer program product for use in a computer that transmits a web page via a network. The "computer program product" is comprised solely of computer software. Thus, the recited invention is computer software *per se*.

A computer program is merely a set of instruction capable of being executed by a computer. The computer program itself is not a statutory process in that is does not

include the computer-readable medium needed to realize the functionality of the computer program. Thus, as currently recited, Claim 8 is directed to an abstract idea that does not produce a concrete, useful and tangible result, in that the method merely *manipulates data*.

Stated differently, the method does nothing with the processed data that produces a concrete, useful and tangible result, such as displaying the data.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

5. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 103that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

> A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –
>
> (e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

6. Claims 1, 2 and 8 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable by Bodin et al. (Patent No.: 6,604,106 B1; Filling Date: Dec. 10, 1998) (hereinafter 'Bodin') in view of Li et al. (Patent No.: 6,591,266 B1; Filling Date: Aug. 14, 2000) (hereinafter 'Li').

With regard to independent claim 1, Bodin et al. discloses *a Web server for transmitting a Web page via a network, comprising:*

an operation portion determining the entire or a part of contents of the Web page in accordance with a parameter designated by a user (col 3, lines 54-57; Bodin discloses the operation of the server program is governed by a number of server application functions, which is configured to execute in a certain step of a sequence.).

a contents information process portion making a storage portion store contents information indicating the contents of the Web page determined by the operation portion in accordance with the parameter designated by the user in connection with

Web page identifying information for the Web page and the user identifying information for the user (col. 1, lines 64-66; Bodin discloses a primary objective of the invention is to provide server-side methods for optimizing storage of the server content, and dynamically serving such content in response to client requests.).

Bodin does not disclose expressly *a Web page generation portion generating a Web page in accordance with the contents information determined by the operation portion;*

a Web page transmission portion transmitting the Web page generated by the Web page generation portion to a terminal device of the user who designated the parameter relating to the web page;

a content information extraction portion extracting from the storage portion the content information corresponding to Web page identifying information and user identifying information both of which are designated by an administrator;

a Web page regeneration portion regenerating a Web page in accordance with the extracted content information;

a regenerated Web page transmission portion transmitting the Web page regenerated by the Web page regeneration portion to a terminal device of the administrator who designated the Web page identifying information for the Web page.

However, Li teaches *a Web page generation portion generating a Web page in accordance with the contents information determined by the operation portion* (col. 3,

lines 30-36; Li teaches a backend system for creating dynamic web pages, which may include application servers, DBMS, and filesystem+network or external data sources.).

a Web page transmission portion transmitting the Web page generated by the Web page generation portion to a terminal device of the user who designated the parameter relating to the web page (col. 3, lines 37-49; Li teaches when a request for a dynamically created web page is received, the web server may utilize a common gateway interface to convert the request into a new request which includes the URL and other parameters that can be understood by the server.).

a content information extraction portion extracting from the storage portion the content information corresponding to Web page identifying information and user identifying information both of which are designated by an administrator (col. 3, lines 30-49; col. 9, lines 54-58; Li teaches when the application server receives the web page request, it performs any necessary computations and accesses the DBMS by way of queries. Li further teaches static and dynamic created web pages may not necessary be stored in cache, but may additionally or alternately be stores in the Web server.).

a Web page regeneration portion regenerating a Web page in accordance with the extracted content information (col. 3, lines 37-49; Li teaches when a request for a dynamically created web page is received, the web server may utilize a common gateway interface to convert the request into a new request which includes the URL and other parameters that can be understood by the server.).

a regenerated Web page transmission portion transmitting the Web page regenerated by the Web page regeneration portion to a terminal device of the administrator who designated the Web page identifying information for the Web page (col. 4, lines 45-60; Li teaches how a regenerated web page gets processed to the end user.).

Therefore, at the time of the invention it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to combine Bodin with Li for the benefit of updating web pages stored in cache or Web servers based on modifications to data stored in a DBMS or external data source.

With regard to dependent claims 2, Bodin does not disclose expressly *a Web server according to claim 1, wherein the Web page generation portion generates the Web page in accordance with only necessary contents information among the contents information, and*

the contents information process portion makes the storage portion store only the contents information used by the Web page generation portion among the contents information.

However, Li teaches *a Web server according to claim 1, wherein the Web page generation portion generates the Web page in accordance with only necessary contents information among the contents information* (col. 20, lines 23; Li teaches only

necessary data is copied onto the server in regards to refreshing/generating a web page.).

the contents information process portion makes the storage portion store only the contents information used by the Web page generation portion among the contents information (col. 20, lines 10-23; Li teaches only *necessary data* is copied onto the server in regards to refreshing/generating a web page.).

Therefore, at the time of the invention it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to combine Bodin with Li for the benefit of updating web pages stored in cache or Web servers based on modifications to data stored in a DBMS or external data source (col. 5, lines 19-22).

With regard to independent claim 8, Bodin discloses *a computer program product for use in a computer that transmit a Web page via a network, the computer program product making the computer execute the process comprising* (col. 8, lines 15-28):

determining the entire or a part of contents of a Web page in accordance with a parameter designated by a user (col. 3, lines 54-57; Bodin discloses the operation of the server program is governed by a number of server application functions, which is configured to execute in a certain step of a sequence.).

storing content information indicating the content of the Web page determined in accordance with the parameter designated by the user in connection with Web page identifying information for the Web page and user identifying information for the user

(col. 1, lines 64-66; Bodin discloses a primary objective of the invention is to provide server-side methods for optimizing storage of the server content, and dynamically serving such content in response to client requests.).

Bodin does not disclose expressly *generating a Web page in accordance with the determined contents information;*

transmitting the generated Web page to a terminal device of the user who designated the parameter relating to the Web page ;

extracting the contents information corresponding to Web page identifying information and user identifying information both of which are designated by an administrator;

regenerating a Web page in accordance with the extracted content information;

transmitting the regenerated Web page to a terminal device of the administrator who designated the Web page identifying information for the Web page.

However, Li teaches *generating a Web page in accordance with the determined contents information* (col. 3, lines 37-49; Li teaches when a request for a dynamically created web page is received, the web server may utilize a common gateway interface to convert the request into a new request which includes the URL and other parameters that can be understood by the server.).

transmitting the generated Web page to a terminal device of the user who designated the parameter relating to the Web page (col. 3, lines 37-49; Li teaches

when a request for a dynamically created web page is received, the web server may utilize a common gateway interface to convert the request into a new request which includes the URL and other parameters that can be understood by the server.).

extracting the contents information corresponding to Web page identifying information and user identifying information both of which are designated by an administrator (col. 3, lines 30-49; col. 9, lines 54-58; Li teaches when the application server receives the web page request, it performs any necessary computations and accesses the DBMS by way of queries. Li further teaches static and dynamic created web pages may not necessary be stored in cache, but may additionally or alternately be stores in the Web server.).

regenerating a Web page in accordance with the extracted content information (col. 3, lines 30-49; col. 9, lines 54-58; Li teaches when the application server receives the web page request, it performs any necessary computations and accesses the DBMS by way of queries. Li further teaches static and dynamic created web pages may not necessary be stored in cache, but may additionally or alternately be stores in the Web server.).

transmitting the regenerated Web page to a terminal device of the administrator who designated the Web page identifying information for the Web page (col. 3, lines 37-49; Li teaches when a request for a dynamically created web page is received, the web server may utilize a common gateway interface to convert the request into a new request which includes the URL and other parameters that can be understood by the server.).

Therefore, at the time of the invention it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to combine Bodin in view of Carlson, further in view of Li for the benefit of updating web pages stored in cache or Web servers based on modifications to data stored in a DBMS or external data source (col. 5, lines 19-22).

7. Claims 4, 5 and 7, are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable by Bodin et al. (Patent No.: 6,604,106 B1; Filling Date: Dec. 10, 1998) (hereinafter 'Bodin') in view of Carlson (Patent No.: 6,697,849 B1; Filling Date: May 1, 2000), further in view of Li et al. (Patent No.: 6,591,266 B1; Filling Date: Aug. 14, 2000) (hereinafter 'Li').

With regard to independent claim 4, Bodin et al. discloses *a Web server having a function of a Java servlet for transmitting a Web page via a network, comprising:*

a contents information process logic unit making a storage portion store content information indicating the contents of the Web page determined by the business logic in accordance with the parameter designated by the user in connection with the Web page identifying information for the Web page and the user identifying information for the user (col. 1, lines 64-66; Bodin discloses a primary objective of the invention is to provide server-side methods for optimizing storage of the server content, and dynamically serving such content in response to client requests.).

Bodin et al. does not disclose expressly, *a business logic unit determining the entire or a part of contents of a Web page in accordance with a parameter designated by a user;*

a screen generating logic unit generating a Web page in accordance with the contents information determined by the business logic;

a Web page transmission logic unit transmitting the Web page generated by the screen generating logic unit to a terminal device of the user who designated the parameter relating to the Web page;

a replay logic unit regenerating a Web page in accordance with the contents information that is stored in the storage portion and corresponds to Web page identifying information and user identifying information both of which are designated by an administrator to transmit the regenerated Web page to a terminal device of the administrator.

However, Carlson teaches *a business logic unit determining the entire or a part of contents of a Web page in accordance with a parameter designated by a user* (column 1, lines 32-33; Carlson teaches applications that run on application servers are generally constructed according to an n-tier architecture in which presentation, *business logic*, and data access layers are kept separate. It has been established that the n-tier architecture can be divided into four tiers, a presentation tier, a data access tier, a business tier, which consists of business objects and rules for data manipulation and transformation *(business logic for determining the entire or part of contents of the Web page in accordance with a parameter designated by the user)*, and a data tier which controls data storage of the Web server. Data manipulation is typically performed in accordance with a parameter designated by the user.).

a screen generating logic unit generating a Web page in accordance with the contents information determined by the business logic (column 1, lines 32-33; Carlson teaches applications that run on application servers are generally constructed according to an n-tier architecture in which presentation, business logic, and data access layers are kept separate. It has been established that the n-tier architecture can be divided into four tiers, a presentation tier, a data access tier, a business tier, which consists of business objects and rules for data manipulation and transformation (business logic for determining the entire or part of contents of the Web page in accordance with a parameter designated by the user), and a data tier which controls data storage of the Web server. Data manipulation is typically performed in accordance with a parameter designated by the user.).

However, Li teaches *a Web page transmission logic unit transmitting the Web page generated by the screen generating logic unit to a terminal device of the user who designated the parameter relating to the Web page* (col. 3, lines 37-49; Li teaches when a request for a dynamically created web page is received, the web server may utilize a common gateway interface to convert the request into a new request which includes the URL and other parameters that can be understood by the server.).

a replay logic unit regenerating a Web page in accordance with the contents information that is stored in the storage portion and corresponds to Web page identifying information and user identifying information both of which are designated by

an administrator to transmit the regenerated Web page to a terminal device of the administrator (col. 3, lines 37-49; col. 4, lines 45-60; Li teaches when a request for a dynamically created web page is received, the web server may utilize a common gateway interface to convert the request into a new request which includes the URL and other parameters that can be understood by the server. Li teaches how a regenerated web page gets processed to the end user.).

Therefore, at the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art combine Bodin system of a client-server system for generating web pages with Carlson's teaching of an application server's n-tier architecture, further in view of Li for the benefit of updating web pages stored in cache or Web servers based on modifications to data stored in a DBMS. The motivation for doing so would have been for the benefit of providing a platform for supporting large-scale Web applications (column 1, lines 15-21).

With regard to dependent claims 5, Bodin in view of Carlson does not disclose expressly *a Web server having a function of a Java servlet according to claim 4, wherein the screen generating logic unit generates the Web page in accordance with only necessary content information among the content information.*

the contents information process logic unit makes the storage portion store only the contents information used by the screen generating logic among the contents information.

However, Li teaches *a Web server having a function of a Java servlet according to claim 4, wherein the screen generating logic unit generates the Web page in accordance with only necessary content information among the content information* (col. 20, lines 23; Li teaches only *necessary data* is copied onto the server in regards to refreshing/generating a web page.).

the contents information process logic unit makes the storage portion store only the contents information used by the screen generating logic among the contents information (col. 20, lines 10-23; Li teaches only *necessary data* is copied onto the server in regards to refreshing/generating a web page.).

Therefore, at the time of the invention it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to combine Bodin in view of Carlson, further in view of Li for the benefit of updating web pages stored in cache or Web servers based on modifications to data stored in a DBMS or external data source (col. 5, lines 19-22).

With regard to independent claim 7, Bodin in view of Carlson discloses *a computer program product for use in a computer that has a function of a Java servlet for transmitting a Web page via a network, the computer program product making the computer execute the process comprising* (col. 8, lines 15-28)*:*

generating a Web page with only contents information necessary for generating the Web page among one or more contents information indicating the entire or a part of contents of the Web page determined by a business logic in accordance with a

parameter designated by a user (column 1, lines 32-33; Carlson teaches applications that run on application servers are generally constructed according to an n-tier architecture in which presentation, business logic, and data access layers are kept separate. It has been established that the n-tier architecture can be divided into four tiers, a presentation tier, a data access tier, a business tier, which consists of business objects and rules for data manipulation and transformation (business logic for determining the entire or part of contents of the Web page in accordance with a parameter designated by the user), and a data tier which controls data storage of the Web server. Data manipulation is typically performed in accordance with a parameter designated by the user.).

Bodin in view of Carlson does not disclose expressly *transmitting the generated Web page to a terminal device of the user who designated the parameter relating to the Web page;*

storing only the necessary contents information among the contents information for generating a Web page in connection with the Web page identifying information for the Web page and user identifying information for the user who designated the parameter relating to the contents information;

extracting stored contents information corresponding to Web page identifying information and user identifying information both of which are designated by an administrator;

regenerating a Web page in accordance with the extracted content information;

transmitting the regenerated Web page to a terminal device of the administrator who designated the Web page identifying information for the Web page.

However, Li teaches *transmitting the generated Web page to a terminal device of the user who designated the parameter relating to the Web page* (col. 3, lines 37-49; Li teaches when a request for a dynamically created web page is received, the web server may utilize a common gateway interface to convert the request into a new request which includes the URL and other parameters that can be understood by the server.).

storing only the necessary contents information among the contents information for generating a Web page in connection with the Web page identifying information for the Web page and user identifying information for the user who designated the parameter relating to the contents information (col. 20, lines 10-23; Li teaches only *necessary data* is copied onto the server in regards to refreshing/generating a web page.).

extracting stored contents information corresponding to Web page identifying information and user identifying information both of which are designated by an administrator (col. 3, lines 30-49; col. 9, lines 54-58; Li teaches when the application server receives the web page request, it performs any necessary computations and accesses the DBMS by way of queries. Li further teaches static and dynamic created web pages may not necessary be stored in cache, but may additionally or alternately be stores in the Web server.).

regenerating a Web page in accordance with the extracted content information (col. 3, lines 30-49; col. 9, lines 54-58; Li teaches when the application server receives the web page request, it performs any necessary computations and accesses the DBMS by way of queries. Li further teaches static and dynamic created web pages may not necessary be stored in cache, but may additionally or alternately be stores in the Web server.).

transmitting the regenerated Web page to a terminal device of the administrator who designated the Web page identifying information for the Web page (col. 3, lines 37-49; Li teaches when a request for a dynamically created web page is received, the web server may utilize a common gateway interface to convert the request into a new request which includes the URL and other parameters that can be understood by the server.).

Therefore, at the time of the invention it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to combine Bodin in view of Carlson, further in view of Li for the benefit of updating web pages stored in cache or Web servers based on modifications to data stored in a DBMS or external data source (col. 5, lines 19-22).

Response to Arguments

8. Applicant's arguments filed 11 May 2006 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

Applicant's arguments with respect to independent claims 1, 4, 7 and 8, along with their respective dependent claims, have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection. New ground(s) of rejection are based on newly found prior art reference(s) of Li et al. An explanation of the rejection is given.

Conclusion

9. **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to James J. Debrow whose telephone number is 571-272-5768. The examiner can normally be reached on 8:00-5:00pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Heather Herndon can be reached on 571-272-4136. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

JAMES DEBROW
EXAMINER
ART UNIT 2176

DOUG HUTTON
PRIMARY EXAMINER
TECH CENTER 2100